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A
MANIFESTATION
OR
REMONSTRANCE.

OF
THE MOST HONORABLE
the Duke of *Buckingham*;

Generall of the Armie of the most
Gracious King of great *Britaine*, containing a
Declaration of his Maiesties intention for this
present Arming.

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most Honourable, Lord Duke of *Buckingham*,
Generall of the Armie of the most Gracious King of
great Britaine, containing a Declaration of his
Maiesties intention for this present
Arming.



What part the Kings of great
Britaine, haue alwayes taken
in the affaires of the reformed
Churches of this King-
dome, and with what care
and zeale they haue laboured
for the good of them, is ma-
nifest to all; and the examples of it are also as
ordinarie as the occasions haue beene. The
now King my most honoured Lord and Ma-
ster, comes nothing short of his Predecessours
A z therein,

therein, if his good and laudable designs for their good had not beene perverted to their ruine, by those who had the most interest for their true accomplishment. What advantages hath hee refused? what parties hath hee not fought vnto? that by his alliance with *France* he might worke more profitably and powerfully the restitution of those Churches into their ancient liberty and splendour. And what could bee lesse hoped for by so strickt an alliance, and from so many reiterated promises by the mouth of a great Prince, but effects truly Royall, and sorting to his Greatnesse? But so farre failes it therein, that his Maiestie in so many promises and so strait obligation of friendship, hath found meanes to obtaine liberty and surety for the Churches, and to restore peace to *France* by the reconciliation of those, whose breath veters nothing else but all manner of obedience to their King, vnder the liberty of the Edicts: That contrariwise they haue preuailed by the interest which he had in those of the Religion to deceive them, and by this meanes not onely to vntie him from them, but also to make him (if not odious vnto them)

them) at the least suspected in perverting the meanes which he had ordained for good to a quite contrary end. Witnesse the English Ships not designed for the extirpation of those of the Religion, (but to the contrary, expresse promise was made, that they should not be used against them) which notwithstanding were brought before *Rochel*, and were imployed against them in the last Sea fight. What then may be expected from so puissant a King as the King my Master so openly eluded, but a thorough feeling equal and proportioned to the iniuries receiued, but his patience hath gone beyond patience, and as long as he had hope that hee could benefit the Churches by any other meanes, hee had had no recourse by way of Armes: so farre that hauing beene made an instrument and worker of the last peace, vpon conditions, disadvantageous enough, and which would neuer have been accepted without his Maiesties interuention; who interposed his credite and interest to the Churches to receiue them (euen with threatnings) to the end to shelter the Honour of the most Christian King, vnder assurance of his part, not onely

for the accomplishment, but also for the bettering of the said conditions, for which hee stands caution to the Churches.

But what hath been the issue of all this, but only an abuse of his goodnesse, and that which his Maiestie thought a soueraine remedy for all their sores: hath it not brought almost the last blowe to the ruine of the Churches? It wanted but a little by the continuing of the Fort before *Rockel*, (the demolishing whereof was promised) by the violences of the Souldiers and Garisons of the said Fort and Isles, as well vpon the Inhabitants of the said Towne, as vpon Strangers, in lieu whereas they should wholly haue retired, haue dayly beene augmented, and other Forts built, and by the stay of the Commissioners in the said Towne, beyond the terme agreed on, to the end to make broyles, and by the meanes of the deuision which they made to slide among the Inhabitants, to open the gates to the neighbouring Troupes, and by other withstandings and infractions of Peace, little I say failed it, that the said Towne, and in it all the Churches had not drawne their last breath. And in the
meane

meane while his Maiestie hath yet continued,
 & not opposed so many iniuries, so many faith-
 breakings, but by plaints and treatings: vntill
 he had receiued certaine aduice (confirmed by
 intercepted Letters) of the great preparation
 that the most Christian King made to showre
 vpon *Rochel*. And then what could his Maie-
 stie doe lesse but to vindicate his Honour by a
 quicke Arming against those who had made
 him a party in their deceit; and to giue testi-
 monie of his integrity & zeale, which hee hath
 alwayes had for the re-establishing of the
 Churches, an establishing which shall be deare
 and precious to him aboue any other thing.
 And that is the sole end of this Arming, and
 not any particular interest; whosoever would
 yet call this in doubt, let him consider the cir-
 cumstance of the times, and disposition of af-
 faires. For who will beleue that the King,
 my Master, hath any Designe vpon *France*, or
 to haue projected Conquests here in a time so
 disadvantageous, hauing for an Enemye one of
 the most puissant Princes of the world: and if
 he had such a Designe, that of so many troupes
 that he hath on foote (which he entertaines at
 the

the same cost he should doe here) and that they were ready to passe the Sea if the Churches haue need of them, he should but send a handfull in regard of what shold be behouefull for the executiō of so high an enterprize, cōsidering the great succours that he sends into *Germany*. Who will not rather iudge as the truth is, that these Troupes here are but auxiliaries, and that the intent of these Armes is no other but onely for the good of the Churches, which for so many important reasons and considerations he findes himselfe obliged before God & men to protect and succour. But put the case it be alledged that the King my Master hath bin moued to take Armes for other considerations, as the detention and seizure of all the Shippes and Goods of his Subiects at *Bordeaux*, and other places of this Kingdome, to the breaking and manifest contrauention of the Treaties betweene the Crownes, which in this point are expressely to the irreperable preiudice, yea to the totall ruine of commerce (in the rupture of which the poore people of this Realme, being not able to vent their Marchandises, groanes, not onely vnder the burthen of so many taxes
and

and impositions, but of the necessities for life it selfe. That the apprehension of the King my Master for the powerfull encreasing of the most Christian King by Sea, hath forced him to take Armes, to hinder the growth of it, and in the end that hee hath beene constrained to put himselfe in Armes, because he can no more hope of any accommodating of businesse. The answere to all that is, that whosoever will search the Arrests, Seafings and Prises which haue been made of the one side and the other, he shall finde that the King my Master and his Subiects haue hitherto profited most by this breach, and that it turned to their vtility.

In the second place it is so farre off, that he is iealous of the encrease of this pretended power by Sea, and that he would hinder it: that there needes nothing (when the King my Master shall see time) but letters of Marke to his Subiects to dissipate all these vaine and feeble forces, without imploying a Royall power for it. And finally, that there hath bin a necessity for thus Arming, because there is no hope of an accomodating, the contrary is most manifest to

B

who

whosoever will consider the researches which
 haue bin made at several times, as wel by their
 owne Ministers, as by the Ministers of stran-
 ger Princes to the King my Master, to treat
 an accommodating at their instigation. All
 aboue-said witnesseth for the King my Ma-
 ster, that he hath not beene constrained to take
 Armes for any particular interest, but for the
 defence of the Churches onely, for the surety
 and liberty whereof he stood answerable. And
 in the meane while there be some persons that
 dare insinuate into mindes, that his Maiestie
 hath a particular designe in it, and that he v-
 seth Religion for a pretext to make a partie;
 by the meanes and adioyning of which, with
 his owne Forces, hee pretends to thrust for-
 ward his disignes to the end that he hath pro-
 iected. No, no, our Religion teacheth vs
 otherwise, and the pietie of the King my Ma-
 ster, in ywhich he giues place to no man liuing,
 will neuer permit him. His Designes is the
 establishing of the Churches, his interest is
 their good, and his ayme their contentment.
 That being done, these Drummes beating,
 these

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these displayed Ensignes shalbe sh^t vp again,
and all this noyse of Warre shall remaine in
night and silence, because they appeare for no
other cause but theirs, nor aduanced but for
their occasion.

Given aboard our Ship Admirall this
Wednesday the 21. of Iuly, 1627.
So signed B V C K I N G H A M.

MANIFESTE DE MONSIEUR

*le Duc de Buckingham, General de l'Armes du Serenissime Roy de la grande Bretagne, contenant une Declaration des intentions de sa Maieſte en ce present ar-
mement.*

QUELLE part les Rois de la grande Bretagne ont toujours pris e's affaires des Eglises Reformees de ce Royaume, & avec combien de zele & de soin ils ont trauaillé a leur bien, il est notoire a tous, & les exemples en sont aussi ordinaires, qu'en ont este les occasions. Le Roy d'a present mon tres honoré Seigneur & Maistre, ne doit rien en cela a ses Predecesseurs, si ses bons & louables desseins pour leur bien n'eussent este peruertis a leur ruine par ceux qui auoient le plus d'interest en leur vray accomplissement. Quels aduantages a il refusez, quels partis n'a il pour suiuis, pour par son alliance avec la France pouuoir operer plus vtilement & plus puiffamment a la restitutiō des Eglises en leur ancienne liberte & splendeur? Et que pouuoit on moins esperer d'une alliance si estroite, & de tant de promesses reiterees par la bouche d'un grand Prince, que des effect's vrayenēt Royaux & sortables a la grandeur? Mais tant s'en faut que sa Maieſte en tant de promesses & de si estroittes obligations d'amitié ayt trouué moyen d'obtenir liberte & seurete pour les Eglises, & redonner la paix a la France par la reconciliation de ceux qui ne respirent autre chose que toute sorte d'obeissance a leur Roy, sous la liberte des Edicts; Qu'au contraire on s'est preualu de l'interest qu'il auoit en ceux de la Religion pour les tromper, pour par ce moyen non seulement le destacher d'avec eux, mais aussi le leur rendre, sinon odieux, a tout le moins suspect en peruertissant les moyens qu'il auoit ordonnez pour leur bien a vne fin toute contraire. Tefmoin les vaisseaux Anglois designez non pour l'extirpation de ceux de la Religion (au contraire promesse expresse donnee de ne s'en servir contr'eux) qui cependant furent menez deuant la Rochelle, & employez au dernier combat naval contr'eux. Que pouuoit-on alors esperer d'un si puiffant Roy

que le Roy mon Maistre eludé si ouuertement, qu'un ressentiment esgal & proportionné aux iniures receus, mais il a patiente au delà de la patience, & tandis qu'il a creu pouuoir profiter aux Eglises par autre moyen, il n'a point eue recours a celuy des armes : iusques la que d'auoir esté rendu instrument & moyennur de la dernière Paix, sur des conditions assez desaduantageuses, & qui n'eussent iamais esté acceptées sans l'interuention de sa Maiesté, qui interposa son credit & interest enuers les Eglises pour les recevoir (mesmes avec menaces, à fin de mettre l'honneur du Roy Tres Chrestien a couuert, sous l'assurance de sa part, non seulement de l'accomplissement, mais iussi de l'amélioration desdictes conditions, dont il demoura caution enuers les Eglises. Mais quel a esté l'issue de tout cecy sinon un abus de sa bonté, & ce que sa Maiesté auoir creu un remede souverain a tous leurs maux, n'a-il pas apporté presque le dernier coup a la ruine des Eglises : Peu s'en est falu par la continuation du Fort deuant la Rochelle, dont la demolition estoit promise, par les violences des Soldats & garnisons audit Fort & Isles, tant sur les habitans de ladicte ville que sur les estrangers, qui au lieu d'estre entierement retirees, ont esté iournellement augmentees, & d'autres Forts construits, & par la demeure des Commissaires en ladicte ville au delà du terme accordé pour y faire des caballes, & par le moyen de la diuision qu'ils faisoient glisser parmi les habitans, ouurir les portes aux troupes voisines, & par autres contrauentions & infractions de paix, peu, di-ie, s'en est-il falu que ladicte ville, & en elle toutes les Eglises n'ayent tiré leur dernier soupir. Et cependant sa Maiesté s'est encores contenue, & n'a opposé a tant d'iniures, tant de violemens de foy, que des plaintes & des entremises. Iusques a ce qu'elle ayt eu aduis certain (confirmé par lettres interceptés) des grands preparatifs que le Roy Tres-Chrestien faisoit pour venir fondre sur la Rochelle. Et alors qu'est-ce que sa Maiesté a peu fait moins que de vindiquer son honneur par un prompt armentement contre ceux qui l'auoyent rendu complice de leur tromperie, & rendre tesmoignage de son integrité, & du zele qu'elle a
tousiours

tousiours eu au reſtaſſement des Eglises, reſtaſſement
 qui lui ſera tousiours cher & precieux par deſſus toute autre
 choſe. Et que ce ſoit la le ſeul but de ſes armes, & non aucun
 intereſt particulier, quiconque voudra encore reuoquer en
 doute, qu'il conſidere la circonſtance du temps & la diſpoſi-
 tion des affaires. Car qui croira que le Roy mon Maistre
 aye aucun deſſein ſur la France, ou y ayt proietté des con-
 queſtes en vn temps ſi deſaduantageux, auquel il a en teſte &
 pour ennemy vn des plus puiffans Princes du monde, & que
 ſ'il auoit vn tel deſſein que de tant de troupes qu'il a ſur pied
 (qu'il entrerient aux meſmes frais qu'il feroit icy) & qu'il eſt
 tout preſt de faire paſſer la mer ſi les Eglises en ont beſoin, il
 euſt ſeulement enuoyé comme vne poignée de gens, au prix
 de ceux qu'il faudroit pour l'exécution d'vne ſi haute entre-
 priſe, & des grands ſecours qu'il enuoye en meſme temps en
 Allemagne. Qui ne ingura pluſtoſt comme la verité eſt que
 ces troupes icy ne ſont qu'auxiliaires, & que le but de ſes
 armes n'eſt autre que le ſeul bien des Eglises, leſquelles pour-
 rent de raiſons & des conſiderations ſi importantes il ſe ſent
 obligé deuant Dieu, & deuant les hommes de protéger & ſe-
 courir. Que ſi en veut alleguer que le Roy mon Maistre aye
 eſſé en eu a prendre les armes pour d'autres conſiderations,
 comme la détention & faiſie de tous les nauires, biens & ef-
 fets de ſes ſuiets a Bordeaux & autres places de ce Royaume,
 à l'infracſion & contrauention manifeſte des traittez entre
 les Couronnes, qui ſont expies en ce point; & au preiudice
 irreparable voire à la ruine totale du commerce (en la rup-
 ture duquel le pauvre peuple de ce Royaume ne pouuant de-
 biter ſes denrees, gemit non ſeulement ſous le fardeau de tant
 de taxes & impositions mais auſſi des neceſſitez de la vie
 meſme. Que l'apprehenſion du Roy mon Maistre, (de l'ag-
 grandiſſement de la puiffance du Roy Tres-Chretien par
 mer l'a pouſſé à ceſt armement, pour en empêcher l'accroiſſe-
 ment, & en fin qu'il a eſſé contraint de ſe mettre en armes
 pour ne pouuoir plus eſperer aucun accommodement des-
 affaires. La reſponſe à tout cela eſt que quiconque voudra le-
 cercher

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chercher les arrests saïfies & prises qui ont esté faïctes de part & d'autre, il trouuera que le Roy mon Maistre & les subiects ont iusques icy le plus profité de ceste rupture & qu'elle leur a esté plustost a vtilité. En second lieu, que tant s'en faut qu'il soit ialoux de l'accroissement de ceste pretendue puissance par mer & y vueille apporter de l'empeschement, qu'il ne faudra (quand le Roy mon Maistre en verra le temps) que des lettres de marque a ses subiects pour dissiper tous ces vains & foibles efforts, sans pour cela y employer vne puissance Royale. Et finalement qu'on ayt esté nécessité a cest armement pour ne pouuoir plus esperer vn accommodement, le contraire est tout manifeste a qui voudra considerer les recherches qui ont esté faïctes a diuerses fois, tant per leurs propres Ministres, que par les Ministres des Princes estrangers vers le Roy mon Maistre, a leur instigation pour traiter vn accommodement. Tout ce que dessus rend foy pour le Roy mon Maistre qu'il n'a esté contraint de prendre les armes pour aucun interest particulier, mais pour la deffence des Eglises tant seulement, de la seureté & liberté desquelles il demeueroit responsable. Et cependant se trouuera-il des personnes qui osent bien insinuer dans les esprits que sa Maïesté y a vn dessein particulier, & qu'il se sert du pretexte de la Religion pour former vn party au moyen & par l'adionction duquel avec ses propres forces, il pretend poufset ses desseings a la fin qu'il a proietté. Non non, nostre Religion nous apprend toute autre chose, & la pieté du Roy mon Maistre en laquelle il ne cede a homme viuant, ne lui permettra iamais. Son dessein est l'establissement des Eglises, son interest c'est leur bien, son but leur contentement. Cela estant ces tambours battans, ces enseignes desployées seront reserrees & tout ce bruiet de guerre demeurera euseuely dedans la nuit & dans le silence pour n'auoir paru que pour leur subiect, & n'auoir esté aduancé qu'a leur occasion. Donne au bord de nostre vaisseau Admiral ce Mercredy vingt, & vtriemesme Iuillet 1627. Ainsi signé B V C K I N G H A M.

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